

16  
EXPLANATORY REPORT

ON THE PLAN AND OBJECT OF

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES

ON THE

ORIENTAL WORLD,

PRECEDED BY

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE, TRAVELS, AND WRITINGS,

AND OF THE PROCEEDINGS ON

THE EAST INDIA MONOPOLY,

DURING THE PAST YEAR:—

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# EXPLANATORY REPORT,

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# SKETCH

OF

## MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LIFE, TRAVELS,

AND

### LECTURES ON THE ORIENTAL WORLD.

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AN entire year having now elapsed, since the measures, of which these sheets are intended to comprise the history, were first put into operation, it is thought desirable to shew what has been done, by unremitted perseverance, in even that brief period : as nothing is more encouraging to the exertions of the future, than a retrospective glance at the success which has attended the exertions of the past. On my first landing in England from India, in the Summer of 1823, after an absence of upwards of ten years, I made a hurried Tour through the principal districts of England and Scotland, chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining how far any disposition existed in the community to take an interest in the fate of India—considered as a part of the British empire, and as such having a strong claim on patriotic attention. During the whole of this Tour, which occupied about four months, I found everywhere, even in the best circles, the most extraordinary want of information respecting our Eastern possessions. Scarcely one person in a hundred appeared to know more of India than that it was a country at a great distance, where the climate was very hot, the people very savage, and fortunes easily made by those who escaped the cholera morbus, or the liver ; but, this very absence of all accurate or detailed information on the subject, was perhaps one reason why every communication that I had an opportunity of making to others respecting any part of the Asiatic world was listened to with avidity, and with such an evident delight, as to convince me, that when the proper time arrived, I could render no better service to my country, or to mankind, than by making a second Tour throughout the kingdom, for the purpose of explaining verbally, to as many auditors as could be collected, whatever I deemed worthy of their attention in that part of the East with which I was best acquainted. I naturally concluded, that if 20 persons would suspend conversation at a dinner table, for the purpose of listening with great silence and earnestness to a description of some scene, or a narrative of some event of which I had been a witness in India, there could be no good reason why 200 might not be equally ready to listen with the same attention to similar communications elsewhere. I accordingly formed the resolution of waiting until the near approach of the Parliamentary Discussions on the East India Company's Charter should give an additional excitement to public curiosity, and then putting my plan of this Personal Tour into execution.

I returned to London, established THE ORIENTAL HERALD, a Monthly Journal, devoted especially to the progressive development of the state of Asia generally, and of India in particular ; continued it through five years of uninterrupted publication, from 1824 to the beginning of 1829 ; and availed myself besides of every opportunity that presented itself, by petitions to parliament—by appeals to the Privy Council—by proceedings in Courts of Justice—by the establishment of Political and Literary Journals—and by every means that my imagination could devise, to excite discussion and spread information respecting India through every open channel, and in every accessible spot. During this period, not less than 6000*l.* sterling, (partly from my own funds,

the whole of the remnant of my Indian property being devoted to that purpose, and partly from the sums contributed by others to assist the cause,) were expended or sunk, in furtherance of this uniform and unaltered design, of awakening the people of England to a sense of the importance of our Indian possessions, and the benefits that would accrue to both countries by a better system of intercourse between them. And if to this be added the unintermitted and laborious application of every faculty, every thought, and every moment of my time, through good report and through evil report, by day and by night, in sickness and in trouble, as well as in vigorous health and comparative tranquillity—when persecuted by enemies—slandered at by false friends—and discouraged by the anxious fears and apprehensions of real ones—I believe I may truly say, that whether as regards the application of money or of labour, no cause was ever more resolutely, or more undeviatingly, adhered to, through every opposing circumstance, than this has been by me.

The time at length approached when I had determined to put my plan of the Tour into effect; and after making such arrangements as my temporary absence from London required, for I contemplated only occasional visits to the country at first, I made public the following announcement of my intention.

‘Mr. Buckingham, having long since stated his intention of visiting personally, and in succession, all the principal towns of England, preparatory to the approaching expiration of the East India Company’s Charter, intends commencing immediately with Liverpool, where he will be early in January, for the purpose of arranging with the principal Merchants of that great Commercial port, the best mode of inducing the Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests of the kingdom, generally, to oppose, by all legal and constitutional means within their power, the further renewal of the East India Company’s exclusive Monopoly, the discussions on which will now soon commence in Parliament. Mr. Buckingham has already announced his intention to give a Series of Lectures, during his stay in Liverpool, on the Geography, Antiquities, Productions, Population, Commerce, Resources, Government, Religion, Manners, and Customs of the Eastern World, more especially of Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Persia, and India; the entire profits of which he proposes to devote to the commencement of a Public Fund, for promoting such measures as may be thought best calculated to remedy those evils, which, both in England and in India, are inseparable from the arbitrary power and exclusive privileges now vested in that Chartered Monopoly.’

To satisfy, in as brief a compass as I could, the many enquiries which I knew would be made, as to my qualifications, motives, and the events that had led to my possession of the requisite knowledge for the task, I drew up also the following

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WHEN an individual invites the attention of the public to the facts and arguments by which he may attempt to support his views on any great public question, it is not unreasonable that those to whom his appeal is made, should ask for some proof of his claims to their attention, and demand the exhibition of his credentials before they consent to honour him with their confidence; and being myself quite as desirous of granting, as others can be of asking, such reasonable concessions, I proceed to give a Sketch of the most material grounds on which I consider my claims to general confidence to be established. It will of necessity be very brief, and merely an outline—for the history of forty years is not easy to be condensed into a few pages;—but when I add, that I shall be always ready to afford to any one who may deem it worth his inquiry, the more detailed information he may seek, by a personal interview and verbal conference, I hope I shall sufficiently acquit myself of my duty by the union of these two modes of communication.

At the very early age of nine years, I embraced, with the most enthusiastie ardour, the maritime profession; and embarked in one of his Majesty’s Packets for a foreign station. Before I completed my tenth year, I was captured, and, as a prisoner of war, passed several months in confinement at Corunna: and before I completed my eleventh year, I had been marched, with the rest of the officers and crew of the ship



in which I sailed, a distance of many hundred miles bare-foot through Spain and Portugal, from Corunna, through St. Iago di Compostella, Vigo, Oporto, Coimbra, and Santarem to Lisbon.

Subsequent to this, I visited other countries in the same profession; and obtained a maritime command at the early age of twenty-one. In this capacity I performed several voyages to the West Indies, the two Americas, and the Mediterranean Sea, including Gibraltar, Malta, the Greek Islands, and Smyrna in the Levant: in which, uniting as I did, the occupation of Seaman and Merchant, and conducting not merely the navigation but the commerce of the voyage, I had abundant opportunities of becoming acquainted with all the facts and circumstances bearing in any degree upon either; of which I very sedulously availed myself: and to show the manner in which this information was used, I need only refer to the early pages of *THE ORIENTAL HERALD*, where, in a series of papers, entitled 'Unpublished Manuscripts of a Traveller in the East,\*' will be found a very copious detail of my principal Voyages in the Mediterranean: and a Report on the Commerce of Smyrna, including a detailed history of all its peculiarities, with a minute description of its Exports, Imports, Duties, &c. &c., which may fairly challenge comparison with any similar paper, for fullness, clearness, and fidelity. †

In the year 1813, having formed the intention of resigning my command, and settling at Malta, as a general merchant, I sailed from London with that view. The attractions of Malta as a place of settlement for that purpose, consisted in its being the great central magazine or dépôt, from which the continent of Europe, then under a rigorous blockade against all British manufactures, by the decrees of Napoleon Buonaparte, was supplied with every description of merchandise, both in English goods and colonial produce; and also in its being the great prize-port, into which all captured vessels were brought for adjudication and sale, by decrees of the Vice-Admiralty Court, of which Malta was the chief station.

Uniting as I did, in my own person, a thorough knowledge of all mercantile matters, connected either with Colonial produce or British manufactures; being equally well acquainted with the value of ships and marine stores; and speaking familiarly the several languages of which Malta was the seat, namely, Arabic, Greek, French and Italian;—there was every prospect before me of a successful mercantile career, by a settlement in that island, at that particular period.

On arriving off the port of Valetta, however, it was found that the plague, which had not been known there for upwards of a century, raged with such violence as to induce the Governor to prohibit the landing of any individuals, and indeed to prevent any personal communication with the shore. The cargoes destined for this dépôt were accordingly landed in magazines near the sea, and the ships proceeded to other ports; the one in which I was embarked going on to Smyrna.

I remained there a sufficient period to be a considerable loser by the calamitous events that occurred at Malta, in consequence of the long-continued and devastating pestilence which afflicted that island; and at length proceeded to look around that country for fresh sources of enterprise. The cordial reception given to me by the British residents there, soon obtained me the notice and attention of the Egyptian Pasha, Mohammed Ali, the present ruler of that interesting country. He was at this period just beginning to perceive the advantage of encouraging the settlement, in Egypt, of persons of skill and capital, from every quarter of the globe, for the purpose of improving the resources of his dominion; and, extending his views also to external commerce, I had the pleasure of passing many successive evenings with him in his Divan, after all his public officers, excepting only his confidential Secretary, were dismissed, and there, with a set of Arrowsmith's charts, which I exhibited to him, explaining the relative positions and productions of various countries—the winds, seasons, monsoons, currents, rocks, shoals, &c., as well as the theory and practice of navigation and hydrography;—all of which afforded him such delight, that we often sat together until near the dawn of the following morning; and I at length succeeded in having transcribed, upon a duplicate set of Arrowsmith's charts traced by my own hand for the purpose, all the information of importance, written in the Arabic language and character.

\* See 'Oriental Herald,' vol. vi. p. 15. 243. 456; vol. vii. p. 46. 497; vol. viii. p. 471; vol. ix. p. 83. 263. 509; vol. x. p. 72. 294. 473; vol. xi. p. 91. 331. 545.

† See 'Oriental Herald,' vol. x. p. 72. 473.

One of the undertakings which I subsequently proposed to accomplish for him, was the re-opening of the ancient canal which formerly connected the Red Sea with the Mediterranean; \* and another was the transporting across the Desert of the Isthmus, before the canal should be opened, two beautiful American brigs then lying in the harbour of Alexandria, which he was anxious to get into the Red Sea, but feared the East India Company would prevent his sending them round the Cape of Good Hope. † But at this period, the war against the Wahabees occupied almost the exclusive attention of all parties in Egypt, and ultimately compelled the Pasha himself to repair to the seat of hostilities in Arabia; while those to whom he confided the government of the country in his absence, were far less able than himself to appreciate the value of such works as these.

From Alexandria I proceeded to Cairo; and from thence ascended the Nile into Nubia, beyond the Cataracts, being prevented from penetrating farther in consequence of an almost total blindness, occasioned by a long and severe ophthalmia, one of the plagues that still afflict Egypt. On my descent I halted at Keneh, and crossed the Desert to Kosseir, on the shores of the Red Sea. In the course of this journey, I encountered, nearly in the middle of the Desert, a party of the mutinous soldiery of the Egyptian army, returning in a state of revolt from Kosseir, by whom I was stripped, plundered, and left entirely naked on the barren waste, at a distance of sixty miles, at least, from any habitation or supply of food or water. The narrative of this disastrous journey would alone make a volume, if extended to all its details: I must here content myself with saying, however, that by perseverance I succeeded in reaching Kosseir, though under circumstances of the most painful and distressing nature: and that, to add to my sufferings, I was obliged to retrace all my steps, and return again to Keneh on the Nile, from the impossibility of prosecuting my route farther in that direction. ‡

I descended the Nile to Cairo, from thence traversed the Isthmus of Suez, explored all the surrounding country, and visited every part of Lower Egypt and the Delta, habited as an Egyptian, speaking the language, and mixing freely with the people of the country.

It was at this period that a proposition was made to me by the English merchants then resident in Egypt, to undertake, on their account, a voyage to India by way of the Red Sea: first, to survey its hydrography, till that period most inaccurately known, and thus to judge of the practicability of its coasting navigation by English ships; and next, to ascertain how far the merchants of India—but those at Bombay more especially—might feel disposed to renew the commercial intercourse which formerly existed between India and Egypt, for the supply of all the higher parts of the Mediterranean.

I readily acceded to this proposition, and set out for Suez accordingly, profiting by the departure of a large caravan then conveying the pilgrims of Africa, collected at Cairo, to the great Temple at Mecca; and bearing also the Harem of Mohammed Ali Pasha, consisting of fifty or sixty of the most beautiful women of Asia, to his camp in the Holy Land.§ The voyage was continued, under most disastrous circumstances, to Jedda, from thence to Mocha, and ultimately to India.

The merchants of Bombay being, however, unwilling to resume the commerce with Egypt, except under securities which it was hardly probable they could obtain, I considered my mission at an end; and, after communicating the result to the proper quarter, my attention was turned to some maritime or mercantile occupation in India itself.

\* For a collected view of all the best information on this subject, see 'The Oriental Herald,' vol. v. p. 1.

† These are both adverted to in the Preface to the 'Travels in Palestine,' the first of my published works.

‡ The idea having been first started in 'The Athenæum' of producing a volume, similar to the *Annals*, for the benefit of the distressed foreign refugees in England, to which the leading literary men of England should be invited to contribute their assistance gratuitously, I selected, from my unpublished manuscripts, an account of this Desert Journey, written a few days after its termination, and devoted it to this purpose. I subsequently obtained the consent of that excellent man, and accomplished statesman and scholar, Sir James Mackintosh, to charge himself with the Editorship of this proposed volume, and have, therefore, great pleasure in thus drawing public attention to its object, in the benevolence of which every feeling heart must concur. (This duty afterwards devolved upon Mr. Thomas Campbell, the poet; but the publication has since, from some unforeseen obstacle, been unhappily frustrated.)

§ An account of this Journey across the Isthmus, was furnished, from my unpublished manuscripts, at the request of Mr. Pringle, the able editor of 'The Friendship's Offering,' for 1827, for the pages of that beautiful and interesting Annual, where it will be found.



This was soon obtained ; for I had scarcely been a week on shore, before I was appointed to the command of a fine new frigate, just launched for the Imaum of Muscat, an independent Arab prince, who had commissioned her for a voyage to China. I was invested with the command, and was actually engaged in rigging and fitting her out, when, not less to my regret than surprise, I received a letter from the Government of Bombay, dated May 10, 1815, which is so short that it may be given entire.

‘SIR,—I have received the orders of Government to call upon you to give security to proceed to England, in such ship, and at such time as may be appointed by Government, it being understood that you have no license or authority to remain in India. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. H. STEPHENSON, Company’s Solicitor.\*

To this I replied, by recapitulating all the circumstances under which I reached India : explaining, that when I left England I had no intention of coming thus far ; that I neither knew the fact of any license being necessary, to give an Englishman the *privilege* of visiting any part of the king’s dominions ; nor even, had I known this fact, should I have applied for it, as I considered Malta the boundary of my voyage. I therefore asked the Governor’s indulgence to remain in India, under the special license which he had the power to grant, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors in England should be known ; and, in addition to this public demand, the greatest private interest was used to obtain the indulgence required. But the orders of the Directors in England were so peremptory, commanding the instant banishment of any individual, *however useful or honourable his pursuits*, who ventured to set his foot in India without a license, that the Governor dared not depart from them. This indulgence was accordingly refused : but, in an interview which I afterwards had with the Governor, Sir Evan Nepean, he himself said to me, ‘My dear sir, what a pity it is that you are not an American—and I think you might very well pass for one—for then you might remain in India, and visit any part of it, without license from England, or even leave from me.’ To show also that this my *first* banishment from India, and deprivation of a very honourable and lucrative command, in the service of an independent prince, which any American, French, or other foreign officer might enter without the power of the English to hinder, was not occasioned by any supposed hostility on my part to the India Company, or by any thing objectionable in my character or views, I shall subjoin the whole of the letter of the Governor of Bombay to his Chief Secretary. This letter was written in reply to the secretary’s application on my behalf for permission to return to England by way of Egypt, as I had already been refused permission to go by way of Bengal, which I had wished, as the most expeditious of the two ; It is as follows :

‘DEAR WARDEN,—I can have no objection to Mr. Buckingham returning to England by the way of Mocha. He came hither, I understand, by that route. But I have an objection to the allowing him to go to Bengal, or to any other part of India, being determined to discourage all attempts which may be made by persons to settle in India without the license of the Company. To the individual himself I have not the slightest degree of objection. On the contrary, he appeared to be a sensible, intelligent man : and I shall by no means be sorry to see him return with the Company’s license, believing, as I do, that he would be of use to the mercantile interests, in opening the trade of the Red Sea. Your’s, &c. E. NEPEAN.’

I was accordingly, without the least fault alleged against me, but even with these eulogies bestowed on my character and my views, punished with the deprivation of an honourable command, the loss of a certain fortune from this lucrative service, (which my licensed successor actually realised, to the extent of three lacs of rupees, or 30,000*l.* sterling, in three years,) and subjected to transportation, as if my very touch were sufficient to contaminate a land—which we Englishmen call our own, as being won with the blood and treasure of our countrymen, and under the protection of our national flag—while foreigners alone are *free* in it, and every Englishman is virtually a slave !†

I returned to Egypt in company with Dr. Benjamin Babington,‡ by a second voy-

\* Brother of the Banker, Rowland Stephenson, whose frauds and escape have lately excited so much attention ; but, unlike this brother, a most upright and honourable man.

† The whole of the official correspondence relating to these transactions will be found at length, in the Appendix to the First Volume of ‘The Oriental Herald,’ p. 3 to 5.

‡ See his evidence as to this voyage in ‘The Oriental Herald,’ vol. xi. p. 405.

age through the Red Sea, in which I collected ample materials for a new hydrographical chart of all its coasts; and communicated the result of my expedition to the British merchants at Alexandria. It was then resolved to obtain from Mohammed Ali the securities which the Indian merchants desired; and accordingly, a Commercial Treaty was entered into, between the Pasha, the British Consul, and myself, each of whom pledged himself to certain engagements, calculated to afford reciprocal protection and profit.\*

As this was considered to clothe me with a new character, and invest me with new powers, it was agreed that I should proceed again to India, as the ambassador or envoy of Mohammed Ali, the viceroy of Egypt: being made the bearer of letters and commissions from him to the Government of India, as well as of this tripartite treaty to its merchants. I accordingly left Alexandria in the close of the year 1815, for the coast of Syria,† landed at Bairoot, proceeded by Tyre, Sidon, Acre, and Jaffa, to Jerusalem;—was compelled, by various circumstances, but more especially the disturbed state of the country, to traverse nearly the whole of Palestine, and the countries east of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, the Hauran, and the Decapolis;—reached Damascus;—passed several weeks in the agreeable and hospitable society of Lady Hester Stanhope;—visited Baalbeck, Lebanon, Tripoly, Antioch, the Orontes, and Aleppo.‡ From thence I proceeded into Mesopotamia; crossed the Euphrates at Bir; visited Orfah, near Haran, the Ur of the Chaldees, the birth-place of Abraham the Patriarch, and Edessa of the Greeks; journeyed to Diarbekr, or the Black City, in the heart of Asia Minor; from thence to Mardin on the mountains; and by the Great Desert of Sinjar to Moosul on the Tigris; inspected the Ruins of Nineveh, Arbela, Ctesiphon, and Seleucia;—made extensive researches on the Ruins of Babylon, identified the Hanging Gardens, and the Palace, and discovered a portion of the ancient Wall; ascended to the summit of the Tower of Babel, now still erect in the Plain of Shinaar, and at length reposed in the celebrated City of Bagdad, on the banks of the Tigris.§

After a short stay here I proceeded into Persia, crossing the chain of Mount Zagros, and going by Kermanshah to Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatana; Ispahan, the most magnificent of all the Oriental cities; the ruins of Persepolis; and by Shiraz and Shapoor to Bushire. At this port I embarked in an East India Company's ship of war, bound on an expedition against the Wahabees, the Arab pirates of the Persian Gulph; visited their port at Ras-el-Khyma; went on shore with the Commodore of the squadron, and acted as his Arabian interpreter; assisted afterwards in the bombardment of the town; and finally reached Bombay at the end of 1816, having been nearly twelve months in performing this long and perilous journey.||

That such a succession of voyages and travels should be full of danger, as well as

\* The original Arabic version of this treaty is in the possession of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., M.P., and the French version of it will be found in 'The Oriental Herald,' vol. iv. p. 505.

† It is here that my published Travels first commence, in the volume entitled 'Travels in Palestine, through the countries of Bashan and Gilead,' beginning at Alexandria, and ending at Nazareth. It is dedicated to the Marquis of Hastings, and comprises 553 quarto pages, with a Portrait and 28 engravings, exclusive of Inscriptions, Plans, and Maps. The Preface to this contains a detailed account of my track.

‡ This concludes the second volume, entitled 'Travels among the Arab Tribes, inhabiting the Countries East of Syria and Palestine.' It is dedicated to Dr. Babington, and comprises 679 quarto pages, and 28 Engravings, exclusive of Inscriptions and Map. In the Appendix to this Volume is contained all the documents and correspondence relating to the controversy with 'The Quarterly Review,' the Indian Government, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Murray, and the elder and younger Mr. Banks.

§ This concludes the third Volume, entitled 'Travels in Mesopotamia,' which is dedicated to the Right Honourable Lady Hester Stanhope, and comprises 578 pages, and 27 Engravings, besides the Plans and Views of the Ruins of Babylon, and the Map. It may be mentioned here, that this work having been read by Mr. James Keeling, an extensive manufacturer of porcelain at the Hanley Potteries in Staffordshire, he was so pleased with the scriptural illustrations it contained, and with the Engravings with which the Work was embellished, that he formed the design of making a beautiful Dinner Service, to be ornamented by the Views in Mesopotamia, which he brought to great perfection, and presented me with the first set sent from his manufactory. The Appendix to this volume contains the issue of the trial of Mr. Banks; a verbatim report of which will be found in 'The Oriental Herald,' vol. xi. p. 375.

|| This terminates the fourth Volume, entitled 'Travels in Assyria, Media, and Persia,' which is dedicated to Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., M.P., comprises 545 pages, and is illustrated with an Equestrian Portrait in the costume of the East, 26 Engravings, and a Map. The Preface to this explains the circumstances under which this Volume went through the Press; and which are probably without a parallel in the whole history of literary labours.

incident, may be easily imagined: but I purposely abstain from a recital of them, which would lead, indeed, to a volume of itself. It may be sufficient to say, that storms, plagues, shipwreck, battle, imprisonment, hunger, thirst, sickness, nakedness, and want, had been my frequent portion; and that there was scarcely any form under which human misery could present itself, in which I had not encountered it: or scarcely any pomp, pleasure, honour, or distinction, which mortal could enjoy, that I had not witnessed, and occasionally shared in; having in all this weary pilgrimage, invariably found the name of AN ENGLISHMAN, wherever it was safe to assume it, a passport and a claim to every favour and protection that the public authorities of *other nations* could afford, till I reached what I had hitherto regarded as a part of my own country—INDIA; where I found this proud name the badge and symbol of every thing that was debased and enslaved—an Englishman *alone* being there subject to *banishment* and ruin, without trial, without a hearing, without even a reason assigned, merely *because* he is an Englishman; while foreigners of every other country are entitled to the protection of the laws, and cannot be touched but through the medium of a Court and a Jury,—a privilege of which all Englishmen are deprived!

The issue of my second mission to Bombay was not more successful in bringing about the wished-for trade between India and Egypt, than the former; and having by this time, through the intervention of my friend and fellow-traveller from India, Dr. Babington, who left me in Egypt, and proceeded to England, obtained the Company's license to remain in their territories. (which was sent out to me in Bombay,) I resumed the command of the Imaum of Muscat's frigate, from which I was before displaced; his Mohammedan agent having been indignant at what even *he* considered the tyranny of the Indian government, and pledged himself to reinstate me in the command, if I ever returned to India to accept it. But the three lucrative voyages to China, which I was to have performed, had in the mean time been accomplished by another, and his fortune made. The ship was now destined for the Persian Gulf, whither I sailed in her; and after visiting Muscat and Bussorah, I returned with a successful result, to Bombay.†

From hence I proceeded down the coast of Malabar, touching at Tellicherry, Calicut, Mahee, and Cochin; Colombo and Point de Galle, in Ceylon; up the coast of Coromandel, touching at Covelong, Madras, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam; and at length reached Calcutta in June, 1818.

Here I found that orders had reached from the Imaum of Muscat, to whom the frigate under my command belonged, directing her to proceed to the coast of Zanzibar, in Africa, to give convoy to several of his vessels there engaged in procuring slaves, as well as to convey some of these unhappy beings in my own,—a service in which, had the prospect of fortune been ten times as brilliant as it was, my abhorrence of slavery would not permit me to engage; and accordingly rather than acquire riches from such a source, I resigned the command, and with it all the prospects of competency and ease which it had hitherto promised me.

At this period I became acquainted with Mr. John Palmer, of Calcutta, who is designated, with great justice, the Prince of Merchants in the East, who holds the same rank in India as the Barings in England, and whom no man ever knew without loving as well as revering. He it was who first suggested the idea of my having talents for literary and political life, for which I ought to relinquish that of the sea; and this impression receiving considerable strength from the very flattering attention paid me by the Marquis of Hastings, the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and indeed all the men distinguished for their rank or learning in India, I yielded to the general solicitation, and consented to undertake the editorship of a public journal in Calcutta, to be conducted on the liberal principles which then characterised the brilliant administration of the Marquis of Hastings, and with which every feeling of my heart was in perfect accordance. The materials for this journal were purchased for 30,000 rupees, or 3,000*l.* sterling. It was issued; obtained almost instantaneous popularity; and, within three years after its first establishment, I brought it to produce a net profit of about 8,000*l.* sterling per annum. During the whole of this period, it supported, with a degree of zeal which was sometimes interpreted as adulation, the measures and

† A short extract from the description of Muscat, composed on this voyage, will be found in Mr. Pringle's elegant Annual, the 'Friendship's Offering,' for the present year, 1829; the full account is incorporated in the 'Travels in Assyria, Media, and Persia;' and the account of Bussorah, which is given at length in the same volume, will be found also in 'The Oriental Herald' for January, 1829, vol. xx. p. 36.



policy of the existing government, which was that of Lord Hastings, who, contrary to the views of his more narrow-minded colleagues, the civil servants of the East India Company, had removed the Censorship from the Press; was disposed to elevate the condition of the Natives; to permit the settlement of English gentlemen of capital and character in the interior; and in every other manner to promote the interests both of his own country, and of that over which he ruled. The support of this noble and enlightened policy of Lord Hastings, the representative of his Majesty and the British Legislature in India,—and the fact of my having sold one-fourth of my Paper for 10,000*l.* sterling, in 100 shares of 100*l.* each, which were purchased by the principal merchants, and civil and military officers in the Company's service in India, and which, therefore, was the highest mark of honour any public writer could receive,—was the very cause of all the hatred felt against myself, and hostility to 'The Calcutta Journal,' which I conducted, by the more bigoted adherents of the Company's system, then forming his council. Accordingly, there arose perpetual efforts, on the part of the latter, to obtain my arbitrary banishment from India, for supporting the views professed and entertained by the head of the government himself; but he, like a true English nobleman, always referred them to the *law*, as the protecting power of the ruler and the subject; and declared, that while Providence continued him at the head of affairs, he would never suffer any one to deprive a British subject of that shield which was purposely created to protect him from the exercise of arbitrary power.

During the whole of Lord Hastings's government, therefore, which lasted for ten years, no arbitrary banishment of any Englishman, for opinions expressed through the press, ever took place. The law was there, as it is in England, sufficient to repress all evils arising from this source; and notwithstanding this perfect freedom, never was the empire more tranquil, never more prosperous, even according to the testimony of his enemies; for he was the first Governor-General India had ever seen, who left the country in a state of perfect repose, from the Indus to the Ganges, and from the Himalaya to Ceylon, with ten millions sterling of surplus revenue in the treasury, the people comparatively happy, the public debt in a state of liquidation, and content and prosperity marking every branch of the public service. During all this long and eventful period, in which the law had been resorted to by the enemies of his pacific administration, no single conviction for libel, or any other offence, had ever been recorded against me; though I had obtained convictions against my calumniators, (for no man ever opposed bad measures without being calumniated by those whose unjust gains were endangered,) and was even obliged to meet my opponents in the field;\* yet, no sooner had the Marquis of Hastings quitted India—which his health obliged him to do, before his permanent successor, Lord Amherst, arrived—than his temporary *locum tenens*, Mr. John Adam,—who, being one of the oldest of the East India Company's servants, and the last that held the office of Censor of the Press, abolished by Lord Hastings, was the most deeply imbued with all its despotic principles of rule—determined to seize the first possible moment of banishing me from the country, and doing for himself what he had before often urged the Marquis of Hastings to do in vain. I had already heard, and indeed was enabled to prove, his declaration, made before Lord Hastings left India, that if he ever obtained the seat of power but for a day, his first act should be to banish me; and I exercised a proportionate degree of caution; so much so, that my enemies, whose great object it was to goad me into indiscretion, taunted me with the line from Shakspeare,

'High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect;'

and provided also a very easy remedy for the Government, by exclaiming, in the language of the same poet,

'Off with his head!—So much for Buckingham.'

Accordingly, the time of Mr. Adam's temporary governorship fast drawing to a close, and the impression being, that if he did not hasten to do his deed of destruction, the dagger would pass away from his grasp, the occasion was seized to do it instantly, and this was the feeble pretence on which it was attempted to be justified.

A Presbyterian Minister of the Scotch Church, Dr. Bryce, who was the head of that Church in India, had been for many years the Editor of a violent newspaper, entitled the '*Asiatic Mirror*,' which had been greatly injured by the superior success of '*The Calcutta Journal*,' to his very natural mortification and regret. He had subse-

\* See a detailed account of the meeting with one of the public servants of the Indian Government, here alluded to, in '*The Oriental Herald*,' vol. i. p. 61.

quently connected himself with a second paper, called 'The John Bull,' set up by the functionaries of the Indian Government for the avowed purpose of defaming me: and in which a series of libels on my private character appeared, for which I obtained judgment against it, even in an Indian Court of Justice, with large damages: the Judge on the bench declaring, at the time of passing sentence, that 'the libels were so atrocious, as scarcely to be thought of without horror.\*' To show upon what principles this Journal was conducted, it will be sufficient to quote a single passage of the writer of the calumnies directed against my private character, which his Letters in that Journal, under the signature of 'A Friend to Mr. Bankes,' contained. In this he openly avows, that, being unable to overturn, by reason, my arguments, (in favour of free trade, free settlement, and free publication,) and finding that my sentiments derived great weight from the excellence of my moral character, he thought it fair to *destroy* that character, in order to weaken the opinions which reposed on it! The passage is so atrocious, that no one would believe it without its being produced. It is as follows:

'The phenomenon of a Journalist venting his sentiments without the aid of a censor, is but new in India; and it was manifest that, in this country, such a man might prove the instrument of incalculable evil. In looking around me, I beheld the evils that might be feared actually occurring. I saw them insinuating themselves into the very strongholds of our power, and possibly paving the way for an event, which the enemies of our power have hitherto attempted in vain. Entertaining these views, the *conductor* of such a Press became, in my eyes, a PUBLIC ENEMY; and resting his power, as he did, as well on his CHARACTER as his PRINCIPLES, his *reputation* became a fair and a legitimate object of attack, and its OVERTHROW a subject of honest triumph to every lover of his country!!†

I will not weaken the force of so unprincipled and demoniacal a doctrine as this, by a single word of comment.

It was almost immediately after this that Dr. Bryce was rewarded by Mr. Adam with an appointment to an office of considerable emolument, but the duties of which were the most unsuitable to a clergyman that could be imagined, and such as required very close attention, although the same individual had on a previous occasion given up the *unpaid* Secretaryship to a Bible Society on the plea of wanting time to perform its duties! The appointment was even announced by the local Government, in an Extraordinary Gazette, as if it were a triumph or a victory; and certainly, the unusual nature both of the fact and its mode of announcement created considerable sensation, of mirth in some, and of sorrow and alarm in others. Being rather actuated by the former than by the latter class of feelings, I was disposed to view it, and to treat it, in a playful light; and as this was the article for which I was a second time banished without trial from India, (the reader will remember the first from Bombay,) and as, from our rooted notions of justice, the bare fact of any man having been banished from any country, leads all who hear it to *infer* that the individual really *deserved* his punishment, or it would not have been inflicted, it is very important that it should be given entire. It is rather long, but it will dispel the fears of many; and show them that from the portion of my writings in India for which I was made to suffer the loss of 100,000*l.* in prospect, banishment as a felon, and the deprivation of an actual income from the labours of my own pen, of 8,000*l.* sterling a-year,—there was, at least, no probability of the empire being overtuned, which is the only danger that could justify such severe and arbitrary punishment. The following is the article in question:—

*'Appendix Extraordinary to the last Government Gazette.'*

'During the evening of Thursday, about the period at which the inhabitants of this good City of Palaces are accustomed to sit down to dinner, an Appendix to the Government Gazette of the morning was issued in a separate form, and coming in the shape of a Gazette Extraordinary, was eagerly seized, even at that inconvenient hour, in the hope of its containing some intelligence of great public importance. Some, in whose bosoms this hope had been most strongly excited, may, perhaps, have felt disappointment; others, we know, drew from it a fund of amusement which lasted them all the remainder of the evening.

'The Reverend Gentleman, named below, who we perceive by the Index of that useful publication, the Annual Directory, is a Doctor of Divinity, and Moderator of

\* See this trial and sentence in 'The Oriental Herald,' vol. i. pp. 15. 348. 352.

† 'Oriental Herald,' vol. iv. p. 511.



the Kirk Session, and who, by the favour of the higher powers, now combines the office of parson and clerk in the same person, has no doubt been selected for the arduous duties of his new place from the purest motives, and the strictest possible attention to the public interests. Such a clerk as is here required, to inspect and reject whatever articles may appear objectionable to him, should be a competent judge of the several articles of pasteboard, sealing-wax, ink-stands, sand, lead, gum, pounce, tape, and leather; and one would imagine that nothing short of a regular apprenticeship at Stationers' hall would qualify a candidate for such a situation. All this information, however, the Reverend Gentleman, no doubt, possesses in a more eminent degree than any other person who could be found to do the duties of such an office; and though at first sight such information may seem to be incompatible with a theological education, yet we know that India abounds with instances of that kind of genius which fits a man in a moment for any post to which he may be appointed.

'In Scotland, we believe, the duties of a Presbyterian Minister are divided between preaching on the Sabbath, and on the days of the week visiting the sick, comforting the weak-hearted, conferring with the bold, and encouraging the timid, in the several duties of their religion. Some shallow persons might conceive that if a Presbyterian Clergyman were to do his duty in India, he might also find abundant occupation throughout the year, in the zealous and faithful discharge of those pious duties which ought more especially to engage his devout attention. But they must be persons of very little reflection, indeed, who entertain such an idea. We have seen the Presbyterian flock of Calcutta take very good care of themselves for many months without a pastor at all: and even when the shepherd was among them, he had abundant time to edit a controversial newspaper, (long since defunct,) and to take a part in all the meetings, festivities, addresses, and flatteries, that were current at that time. He has continued to display this eminently active, if not holy disposition, up to the present period; and, according to the maxim, 'to him that hath much (to do) still more shall be given, and from him that hath nothing, even the little that he hath shall be taken away,' this Reverend Doctor, who has so often evinced the universality of his genius and talents, whether within the pale of Divinity or without it, is perhaps the very best person that could be selected, all things considered, to take care of the foolscap, pasteboard, wax, sand, gum, lead, leather, and tape, of the Honourable East India Company of Merchants, and to examine and pronounce on the quality of each, so as to see that no drafts are given on their Treasury for gum that won't stick, tape short of measure, or inkstands of base metal.

'Whether the late discussions that have agitated both the wise and the foolish of this happy country from the Burrumpooter to the Indus, and from Cape Comorin to the confines of Tartary, have had an influence in hastening the consummation so devoutly wished, we cannot presume to determine. We do not profess to know any thing of the Occult Sciences: and being equally ignorant of all *secret* influences, whether of the planets of heaven or the satellites of earth, we must content ourselves, as faithful chroniclers of the age, with including in our records, the important document issued under the circumstances we have described.'

(Here followed a Table of the articles of Stationery required, and the quantities of each; at the end of which was the following paragraph, as it stood in the Government Gazette, published by authority.)

'*Conditions*:—1st. The quality of the Stationery to be equal to the musters now open for inspection at the Stationery office.—2d. The articles required for the expenditure of every month to be delivered on or before the 28th day of the month which precedes it, and paid for by an order on the general treasury for the amount delivered.—3d. The proposals of contract to be accompanied by a written document signed by a respectable person, acknowledging himself (if the terms are accepted) to be responsible for the performance of the contractor's engagement, and engaging, in the event of deficient deliveries, to make good the value of these, together with a penalty of 50 per cent. on the amount of them.—4th. The Clerk to the Committee of Stationery to be at liberty to reject any part of the Stationery which may appear objectionable to him.

By order of the Committee of Stationery,

'*Stationery Office, Feb. 4, 1823.*

JAMES BRYCE, Clerk Com. Sty."

This, then, was my crime! and my punishment was more severe than the law inflicted even upon felons; for their property is not always confiscated, nor are they ever denied the right of a trial; while I, and the wife of my bosom, who had just joined me in

India, after a separation of ten long years, from the period of my leaving her in England on my first voyage to Malta, were turned out of house and home, at a moment's warning; a princely fortune destroyed; an abode of happiness changed into one of mourning; and the brand of infamy, as a banished man, placed upon my forehead, for the finger of scorn to point at, and for every man to *infer*, from the mere fact itself, that I was a fire-brand, dangerous to the peace of the country, and *therefore* ejected from it by violence!

Whether my offence was of a nature to deserve this treatment, let the reader judge. But what will be his indignation when he learns that although, when we reached England,—(finding our children embarked, and almost in the act of sailing to join us in India, so sudden was the decree, that there was not even time to countermand our orders for their coming out to what they innocently deemed a shelter and a home,)—the India Company and the Board of Control had both concurred in the impropriety of the appointment I had so gently satirized, and had even ordered it to be instantly annulled; yet, when I applied, on this ground, for leave to return, I was refused, by both, this reasonable permission. The doctrine maintained at the India House, was, that their servants abroad, even if occasionally wrong, *must* be supported; and the doctrine at the Board of Control was, that as it was not a question of patronage, the India Company must be supported *also*. Of all this, then, I was the victim: and even when I asked, a few months afterwards, on hearing of proceedings against my property in India, too atrocious to be believed, and too long to be detailed, for leave merely to go to India for a few weeks to wind up my affairs, pay my debts, receive those due to me, and then quit the country for ever, these unfeeling tyrants (can any man designate the authors of such cruelty by any more appropriate term?) refused me even this: so that, to the total wreck of all I left behind, amounting to at least 40,000*l.*, was added the accumulation of debts on various proceedings taken in my absence, purposely to increase my embarrassments, amounting to upwards of 10,000*l.* more; thus plunging an innocent and amiable family into almost irretrievable misery, for, at most, the indiscretion of a father, who ventured to call in question the propriety of that which the highest authorities of the country no sooner heard of, than they denounced and overturned!!

My return to India, where all my friends and hopes of fortune lay, being thus rendered impossible, I determined to use the information which Providence had thrown in my way, to benefit, as far as my humble powers would admit, my fellow-countrymen here, as well as my fellow-men and fellow-subjects in the East. I have accordingly employed the last five years of my life in conducting *THE ORIENTAL HERALD*, which has been almost exclusively devoted to Eastern affairs:—in establishing *THE SPHYNX*, a European Political Journal, to which I applied a legacy of 5,000 rupees, sent me from India by an individual whom I had never either seen or heard from before, but who left it in his will as a tribute of respect to my public character and principles, and as a mark of gratitude for the benefit which he believed my writings to have produced in India;\*—and in following up the successful career of this, by *THE ATHENÆUM*, a Journal devoted chiefly to Literature, Science, and the Arts. In addition to these, which have all been crowned with marked approbation and success, I have also published four quarto volumes of *Travels in the East*, each of which has been received with favour by the literary world; and have succeeded in bringing to a satisfactory issue, my legal proceedings against Mr. Henry Banks, the late Member for Corfe Castle, and Mr. W. J. Banks, the late Member for Cambridge; and setting myself right, I hope, with all the reading and reflecting part of the world.

The time is now come, therefore, when I have resolved on following up my writings by the personal Tour which I had always purposed, and which, indeed, I stated my intention of undertaking some years ago, in order to communicate to others that local knowledge of which my peculiar duties and pursuits have given me possession: and to rouse the public attention to the benefits which must result to this country, as well as to every part of the Eastern World, by extending the commercial intercourse between them. I enter on this task under the most favourable auspices, and, as far as zeal and determined perseverance can effect, I hope, by the blessing of God, to bring it to as auspicious a close. If there are those who think that in so doing I am actuated by vindictive feelings towards the East India Company, I cannot wonder at their receiving such an impression; for, if ever man had *cause* for vengeance against them, that man

\* See the details of this in the first Number of '*The Sphinx*,' for July, 1827; and in '*The Oriental Herald*,' vol. xiv. p. 391. 394.

is myself. But I confess (let those doubt who may) that I would not willingly hurt a hair of the head of any man living, not even of my greatest enemy : and as for the East India Company, it is composed of 4,000 or 5,000 individuals, including old men, old women, and young children, and has within it as much of merit and innocence as any other body of superannuated stockholders,—for the great mass of them are nothing more :—while some of the warmest and steadiest friends I ever had the happiness to possess, are members of that body, or holders of its stock ; but who, though members, deprecate, as severely as I can do, the conduct which I have faithfully described.

It is not against any man or any men that my labours are directed, but against the *system*, which is unproductive of good even to those who uphold it, and fraught with all manner of evil to those who are not of that number. To this system I was as determined an enemy on the first day of my setting foot in India as I am now : and this I never concealed. I could not have been influenced by vindictive motives *before* I received any injury from the India Company, yet the views I maintain now, were those which I maintained then ; no change whatever has taken place in my sentiments on those subjects, except that the longer I have lived, the more I have seen ; and the more extensive and more accurate my information has become during the last ten years that I have been engaged almost exclusively in increasing my stock of knowledge from every accessible source, the more firmly have I been convinced of the truth of my position, that Free Trade to India, China, and the Oriental World in general, would be productive of incalculable benefit to all the countries engaged in it, and of danger or injury to none.

I have now, then—though I fear most imperfectly—endeavoured to show, that when I address my countrymen on the subject of shipping and commerce, I have some claim to their attention, as a seaman and a merchant ; that when I describe to them the antiquities and productions of other seas and countries, I speak of tracts that I have traversed, and objects that I have seen ; and that, even on questions of policy and government, as relates to the Eastern World at least, I am not altogether unworthy of being heard, after supporting the liberal policy, and enjoying, as I had the happiness to enjoy, the good opinion of the greatest and best Governor-General India ever saw, after conducting, for five years, with the greatest success, a public Journal in India, supported and patronised by the most celebrated of the civil and military servants of the Government itself ; and editing, for the same period, a public Journal in England, *THE ORIENTAL HERALD*, which is still eagerly sought after in every part of that country, and well known and esteemed among the statesmen and legislators of this.

If these credentials are deemed satisfactory, I shall rejoice at having been prompted to produce them ; and I ask only the fair and candid interpretation of whatever apparent confidence they may seem to evince. For myself, I feel that I *have* a claim to be heard ; and *having* that feeling, it is but consistent with the acknowledged frankness of my earliest profession, which still influences my nature, that I should freely *say* so, whatever imputations of weakness, or of undue confidence may follow such a declaration. My sense of public duty is as clear as it is strong : its dictates I shall therefore continue firmly to follow ; but the issue is with a Higher Power—whose blessing I implore.

4, Brunswick Place,  
Regent's Park, London.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

*Places in which all the Courses of these Lectures have been delivered in the Country, and East India Associations formed.*

Liverpool.	Edinburgh.	Greenock.	Stockton.
Manchester.	Aberdeen.	Dumfries.	Darlington.
Birmingham.	Dundee.	Carlisle.	Newcastle.
Bristol.	Faisley.	Scarborough.	Sunderland.
Leeds.	Glasgow.	Whitby.	Shields.

*Institutions and Public Places at which all the Courses of these Lectures have been delivered in London.*

London Institution, Finsbury Circus.	The King's Concert Rooms, Haymarket.
City Institution, Aldersgate Street.	Argyll Rooms, Regent Street.
Mechanics' Institution, Chancery Lane.	City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street.
Western Institution, Leicester Square.	Crown and Anchor, Strand.
City Concert Rooms, Finsbury Circus.	British Coffee House, Charing Cross.
Freemason's Hall, Lincoln's Inn Fields.	Old London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street.

And at Almack's Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square.



*Plan, Object, and Improved Arrangement of Mr. Buckingham's Lectures on the Eastern World.*

THE near approach of the period fixed by law for the termination of the existing Charter of the East India Company, and the important interests involved in the decision to which the Legislature of the country may come on that occasion, appeared to me to render it of the highest importance, that every city and town in the kingdom should be duly impressed with the share which they really have in the issue of this great question. It was, therefore, with a view to awaken more rapidly and more powerfully, the attention of the country at large to this momentous topic, that, at the beginning of the year 1829, I first undertook a personal tour through the provincial portions of Great Britain, in order to follow up, by *viva voce* appeals to their inhabitants, the impression previously, but still imperfectly made by the books and papers already written on the same subject. The superiority of this method of informing the understandings, and engaging the feelings of mankind, to every other mode, and especially to that of written treatises, is universally admitted; and, although the undertaking has been attended by very considerable sacrifices on my own part, (without making which I could not have left my home and my occupations in order to carry it into effect,) yet when I reflected on the magnitude of the interests involved in the choice, I could not hesitate for a moment, to follow the course I have chosen, from the conviction that by this personal Tour (which the relinquishment of all my most important engagements at home, could alone leave me at liberty to pursue), there is not merely a hope, but a certainty, of the India and China Trades being opened to the country, and a national benefit of millions obtained thereby; while, without such personal efforts, there is at least a strong probability that the existing Monopoly of the India Company would be renewed with very trifling relaxations, and much of the benefit to be reaped from its abolition postponed for perhaps another twenty years.

This opinion may appear to some so vain and groundless, that I may, I hope, be pardoned for stating the reasons which lead me to entertain it. They are these:—Throughout every part of the kingdom, I have found men of all classes from the highest to the lowest, so busily engrossed with the affairs and events by which they are immediately surrounded, that they have neither time nor inclination to attend to that which is remote. The humbler and middle classes of society have enough to do to struggle for subsistence; and the few hours they can spare from labour, they are glad to give to pleasurable recreation. The richer classes are as much engrossed with their peculiar pursuits as their inferiors; and have still less inclination to turn aside to the investigation of any subject not promising immediate individual profit or personal pleasure. The very ignorance that thus prevails on all subjects connected with India, its Government, or Commerce, is an additional reason why all public discussion or private conversation on such topics is carefully avoided. The histories of India and Indian transactions are long and tedious. The Parliamentary Reports and Proceedings connected with India, are too voluminous to be read by the generality of public men, and too expensive to be easily accessible to private individuals. A debate on an Indian question, whether in the Lords or Commons, receives therefore less attention than one on any other subject, and popular writers for the public press are careful not to weary their readers with what they believe to be uncongenial to their tastes.

But, though this reasonable unwillingness on the part of the conductors of the public press to write much about India, and the equally natural indisposition on the part of the people to read much on the same topic, still exist; yet this reluctance does not manifest itself in an equal degree on the part of either, when the same matter is presented to them in another shape. It is for this reason that though it is very difficult to prevail on any individual to give even a

few shillings for a book, yet there is not the same unwillingness to pay an equal sum for the purchase of what he considers more animating and amusing—the oral information obtained at a public Lecture. And, supposing the book to be purchased, its perusal leaves a much fainter impression than hearing the same facts and arguments from the lips of a public speaker. Reading is also a solitary occupation, and the impression left by it dies away for want of sympathetic support, soon after the book is laid aside. But, when an assembly of several hundreds sit together in the same room, and any striking fact or powerful argument is adduced, which make a similar impression on the whole multitude, expressions of astonishment, or indignation, or applause, follow, and, like an electric spark, the feeling is communicated to all. The speaker is animated—the hearers re-echo the enthusiasm—the people become pledged in the sight and hearing of each other, to co-operate in one general cause—and the result is some immediate act, by which they execute, as it were, a common bond of union, to carry their determinations into execution, with spirit and effect.

It is in pursuance of this great object, that the following plan, which admits of progressive developement, has, after much consideration, been decided on as best calculated to attain the end in view: namely, to commence with a popular description of the several countries which lie between England and India, and which are those portions of the Oriental World through which any traveller going to India by land would be most likely to pass. For, important as the facts and arguments bearing on the questions of Indian Government and Indian Trade undoubtedly are, these alone would attract but very limited audiences, and especially if commenced abruptly, and without any preceding discourses. But, by the previous delineations of countries and manners, preliminary to, and in some degree connected with, the main object, and in a way that draws increasing audiences of all classes and of both sexes, the sympathies of the community are so gradually awakened, and so powerfully engaged, that, when the last of the Series comes to be delivered, the number of auditors is often five-fold; and their minds are so well prepared for the views to be maintained, that, in every instance that has yet occurred, the result has been the demonstration of unanimous and enthusiastic approbation of them, and the formation of East India Associations in every part of the country that I have yet visited for the purpose.

The result of my personal Tour has been everywhere indeed most gratifying; and the effect produced altogether unexampled. No Lectures, within the memory of any inhabitant, were ever attended by so many influential persons as those forming my Course in the several towns of England and Scotland; in addition to which, the subject of the India Monopoly became by this means the topic of conversation in every party and every family. There was not a single newspaper in the country that did not contain articles exposing its evils; and the public press and public mind of the kingdom were more strongly excited, more durably occupied, and more effectually enlisted against that Monopoly, than by any other means that could be devised, or than by the expenditure of £100,000 in money for that purpose. I can have no scruple in saying—because it is undeniably true—that all the progress made by the question in the past year, and it is very considerable, has arisen from my first visit to Liverpool in January last,—without which, no meeting, or petition, or deputation, would have gone from thence till the following year, if even then; and neither Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, nor Bristol, would have been roused, without the Lectures delivered in each; for at first *all* of them were cold, and were only brought into united and vigorous action by the impression originally made by these personal labours: so that to this also may be attributed the pledges of Ministers given in answer to the numerous Deputies that went to London soon after the delivery of these Lectures in the towns named, in consequence of which the progress of the question was hastened at least a year in date.

The arrangement of these Lectures has been now so improved and modified



as to admit of several short Courses, of three Lectures only in each; but each complete in itself, and any portion of them capable of adaptation to the extent, population, and wealth of the inhabitants of the several towns in which they may be delivered, and so as to bring them, therefore, within the means of the middle, as well as of the upper classes, to attend.

The intention is to give any one or more of these Short Courses in every town, making the stay in each to depend entirely on the degree of interest evinced on the first visit; and to admit of an attendance on these being brought within the reach of all the educated classes of the kingdom, especially of the more respectable among the middle ranks of society, the terms have been reduced to HALF-A-CROWN for each separate Admission, (which is only half the original rate of charge), as being better adapted to the means of the great majority of the reading and enquiring portion of society.

This price will be uniformly adhered to in large Assembly Rooms, Music Halls, or other places not admitting separation of ranks; but in the event of the Lectures being delivered in a Theatre, which may sometimes be deemed desirable, the prices of admission to the separate divisions of the House will be exactly those which are established by usage in the town itself.

I can sincerely say that I should rejoice to be in a condition to make this question of expense a matter of no importance to myself. But the world are well aware of the manner in which I have been despoiled of the accumulated fortune which years of labour had been passed in acquiring; and as the East India Company, who might have restored the plunder committed on me by their servants abroad, but who have rejected every appeal made to them for redress, have now a still more powerful motive to wish for my destruction, and to assist in trampling me in the dust, I have only my own energies, and the support of the British Public to rely on, for carrying my object into effect;—and cannot, therefore, if I would, charge myself with all the burthen of its cost.

London, Jan. 1, 1830.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

### INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

To facilitate, to Families especially, the opportunity of judging for themselves how far the subject of these Lectures is likely to afford them any gratification,—an Introductory Address will be delivered, preparatory to the commencement of the particular Course determined on, to which each purchaser of a Single Ticket (2s. 6d.) will be permitted to introduce a Lady or Young Person *free*.—This privilege will apply to the Introductory Lecture only.

### HEADS OF THE ADDRESS.

1. Original Inducements to undertake these extensive Travels in the East.
2. Route pursued from England, Costume, and mode of travelling adopted.
3. General Characteristics of the several Countries traversed in these journeys.
4. Impressions created by their splendid Monumental Remains.
5. Contrast of their Present Degradation with their Ancient Glory.
6. Hopes and Resolutions inspired by every successive Country visited.
7. Arrival in India, and confirmation of these Impressions there.
8. Period accomplished for putting these Resolutions into effect.
9. Reasons for believing that Public Good will result from this Undertaking.
10. Precedents for this method of delivering Personal Narrative.
11. Herodotus—Thucydides—Marco Polo—Columbus—Raleigh—Bruce.
12. Recent Institution of Laborde in France for Travelling Education.
13. The Course of Science, Art, and Learning sprung from the East.
14. Opinion of Dr. Johnson as to the Interest of that portion of the Globe.
15. Moral Duty of the Western World to repay the Ancient Debt.
16. Peculiar Fitness of the present moment for such an undertaking.

**DESCRIPTION OF EGYPT.***Lecture I.—Geography.*

1. Singular Position of Egypt, compared with the rest of Africa.
2. Geographical Boundaries of the Valley—Extent and Ancient Population.
3. The River Nile—its Scriptural and Classical celebrity, and modern interest.
4. Abyssinian and African Sources—the Blue and the White Streams.
5. The Cataracts—the Delta—the Mouths and Deposits of the River.
6. The Inundation of the Nile—its causes, progress, and effects.
7. The Lakes Mæris, Menzaleh, and Mareotis of Antiquity.
8. Ancient Canal, connecting the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.
9. Circumnavigation of Africa in the time of the early Pharaohs.
10. Passage open for the splendid Gallies of the Queen Cleopatra.

*Lecture II.—Climate and Productions.*

1. General Temperature of Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
2. Prevalence of the Etesian Winds—their good and evil effects.
3. Total Absence of Rain, with Scriptural, Classical, and Monumental Proofs.
4. Wheat—Rice—Sugar—Indigo—Flax—Cotton—The Lotus, and the Rose.
5. The Buffalo—Hippopotamus—Jackall—Hyæna, and Domestic Ass.
6. The Flamingo—Ibis—Crane—Pigeon—Sturgeon, and Crocodile.
7. Practice of the Tentyrites, and recent decision of the Baron Cuvier.

*Lecture III.—Ancient Cities of Lower Egypt.*

1. Alexandria—Extent—Splendour—Streets—Edifices, and Remains.
2. Canopus—its wonder-working Baths, and consequent popularity.
3. Sais—its superb Temple of Minerva, and Monolith of Amasis.
4. Tanis—the Scriptural Zoan—and Works of the Children of Israel.
5. Bubastis—its splendid Festivals—Mysteries, and Processions.
6. Heliopolis—the Land of Goshen—Pythagoras, and the Metempsychosis.
7. Memphis—the Royal Pyramids—their structure and destination.
8. The Colossal Sphynx—Catacombs, and Embalmed Cities of the Dead.

*Lecture IV.—Splendid Monuments of Upper Egypt.*

1. The Lake Mæris—its origin and object—First Holy Alliance of Kings.
2. The Labyrinth—its Pyramids—Chambers—Statues, and Gods.
3. Antinoë and Hermopolis—Contrast of Greek and Egyptian styles.
4. Abydos, the Buried City—Tentyra—its Zodiac and Remains.
5. Koum Ombos—Crocodylopolis—Silsilis, and the Chained River.
6. Esneh—Caverns of Eliethias—and Temple of Apollinopolis Magna.
7. Frontier of Philoë—Coptos—Berenice—and the Oases of Jupiter Ammon.
8. The Hundred-gated Thebes—its Temples—Tombs, and Memnon's vocal Statue.

*Lecture V.—Chief Towns and Population.*

1. Alexandria—Rosetta—Damiatta—Boolac—and Grand Cairo.
2. Mosques—Baths—Bazaars—Squares—Castle—Palace—Mameluke Tombs.
3. Nilometer, or Mekias—its use and abuse for Stock Exchange frauds.
4. Turks—Georgians—Circassians—Abyssinians, and characteristics of each.
5. Greeks—Catholics—Armenians—Nestorians—and Jews.
6. Copts,—and their physiological traces of ancient Egyptian descent.

*Lecture VI.—Religion, Manners, Government, and Trade.*

1. Mohammedan Worship—Priests—Fasts—Festivals—Hospitals—and Alms.
2. Dress—Horsemanship—Recreations—Exercises—and Rural Retreats.
3. Female Seclusion—Almehs—Betrothals—Marriages—Visits to the Bath.
4. Music—Singing—Poetry—Passions—and Modern Arabian Tales.
5. The Khalifs—Soldans—Mamelukes—and Military Beys.
6. History and Character of the present Viceroy, Mohammed Ali Pasha.
7. Recent Improvements in the Political State of Egypt—their causes and effects.

## DESCRIPTION OF PALESTINE.

### *Lecture I.—Geography.*

1. Extent and Boundaries of Syria and Palestine, West of the Jordan.
2. Sea Coast—Rivers' bounds—and Northern and Southern borders.
3. Lebanon—Hermon—Sion—Olives—Tabor—Carmel—Ebal and Gerizzim.
4. The River Jordan, its sources, course, termination, and character.
5. Arnon—Hieromax—Kishon—Belus—Lycus—Adonis—Eleutherus—Orontes.
6. Plains and vallies of Sharon, Samaria, Esdraelon, Galilee, and Judea.
7. The Sea of Tiberias, or Genessareth—The Lake Asphaltes, or the Sea of Death.

### *Lecture II.—Provinces, Climate, and Productions.*

1. Palestine Proper—Phœnicia—Canaan—Hebron—Edom—and Judea.
2. Syria, its Northern division, and character of its Sea Coast and Interior.
3. Heshbon—Bashan—and Gilead—and the fertile Countries beyond Jordan.
4. The Decapolis—its Ten Cities—and unparalleled splendour as a Roman Colony.
5. The Hauran—the Land of Uz—the country of Job's residence and trials.
6. Varieties of Climate, Heat, Snow, and Dews—Minerals—Iron—Copper—Coal.
7. Vegetable Productions—Grain—Tobacco—Trees—Fruits—and Flowers.
8. The Leopard—the Fox—the Lion—the Dove—the Cuckoo—and Nightingale.

### *Lecture III.—Ancient Cities on this side Jordan.*

1. Gaza—Askalon—Ashdod—Joppa—Cesarea—Accho—Ptolemais.
2. Tyre—Sidon—Sarepta—Berytus—Byblus—Geba—Botrus—and Tripolis.
3. Ximyra—Orthosia—Aradus—Gabala—Laodicea—Seleucia—Dana—Antioch.
4. Capernaum—Tiberias—Cesarea Philippi—Scythopolis—and Jericho.
5. Cana—Nain—Deborah—Endor—Samaria—Sichem—and Neapolis.
6. Arimathea—Antipatris—Bethany—Bethpage—and Bethsaida.
7. Nazareth and its ancient precipice—Bethlehem and its verdant meadows.
8. Jerusalem—the Temple of Solomon—Calvary, and the Tomb of Christ.

### *Lecture IV.—Ancient Cities beyond Jordan.*

1. Sodom and Gomorrah—the means and traces of their destruction.
2. Machærus—Medaba—Amathus—Heshbon—Petra—and Karak Moab.
3. Ammou—Assalt—Adjeloon—their Fortresses and Scriptural Vallies.
4. Geraza—Gadara—Gamala—Dion—Pella—and Cities of the Decapolis.
5. Bozra—Salghud—their Strong Castles, and Ruined Town beyond them.
6. Soeda—Gunnawat—Nedjeraun—Shuhubah—and Ezra in the Hauran.
7. Baalbeck, or Heliopolis—its Phœnician, Greek, and Saracenic uses.
8. Emessa—Hamath—Apamea—and the Cities of the Plain.
9. Tadmor or Palmyra, its splendid Ruins, and the valuable truth they convey.

### *Lecture V.—Chief Towns of Modern Syria, and Palestine.*

1. Jaffa—Acre—Soor—Saida—Bairroot—Jebal—Batrone—Tarabolous.
2. Tartooze—Jcbelec—Ladikea—Scanderoon or Alexandretta.
3. Ramlah—Tabareeah—Nassara—Beit Lahm—Sanhoor—and Nablous.
4. Antakea—its splendid scenery, and general Turkish character.
5. Aleppo—its European Factories, and effects of their Establishment.
6. Jerusalem—its walls and interior buildings, in their modern condition.
7. Damascus—and the unrivalled beauties of its Earthly Paradise.

### *Lecture VI.—Population, Religion, and Manners.*

1. Turks—Arabs—Druses—Christians—Jews—and Neseereeahs.
2. Dress—Manners—relative ranks of the several classes in Society.
3. Condition of Women, and degree of freedom enjoyed by them in the East.
4. Courtships—Marriages—Polygamy—Amusements—the Baths—Cemetries.
5. Singular Costume of Druse Females, and Scriptural Illustrations.
6. Consular Dignity of Levantine European Representatives at Court.
7. Rigid observance of the point of honor in the Levantine Ladies at Aleppo.

**ARABIA.***Lecture I.—Geography, Climate, and Productions.*

1. Peninsular form and Maritime boundaries of its Coasts.
2. Ancient Subdivisions—Arabia Deserta—Arabia Petræa, and Arabia Felix.
3. Modern Subdivisions—The Nedjed—The Hedjaz, and the Yemen.
4. Characteristic Peculiarities of each of these several Provinces.
5. The Red Sea—its Name and Character—Coral Reefs—Tides and Navigation
6. Excessive Heat—Poisonous Winds, and moving Sands of the Desert.
7. The Palm Tree and its Dates—Fruits—Gums, and Mountain Coffee.
8. The Camel—The Dromedary—The Horse—Quails, and Locusts.

*Lecture II.—Antiquities and Modern Towns.*

1. Ezion Geber—The Port from which Solomon traded to Tarshish and Ophir.
2. The Kaaba of Mecca—The Temple of the Sabæans, or worshippers of the Stars.
3. Remains of an Egyptian Colony in the rocky defiles of the Stony Arabia.
4. Inscriptions on written Mountains, in the Desert of Wandering.
5. Horeb and Sinai, and the lost Hebrew character of the ancient Scriptures.
6. Leuke Komé—Myos Hormos—Arsinoë, and Berenice.
7. Sea Ports of Sucz—Tor—Yambo—Jedda—Hodeida—Loheia—Mocha.
8. Aden—Muscat—Ras-el-Khyma—Tyros—Aradus—Pearl Island of Bahrein.
9. Derrya—Sana—and the Holy Cities of Medina and Mecca—Central Mart.

*Lecture III.—Religion, Manners, &c.*

1. Soones—Sheehas—Wahabees—Their character and present condition.
2. Unconquerable Independence of the Desert Tribes in their tented encampments.
3. Mode of travelling in squadrons of Horse and Camel Caravans.
4. Occupation of the several Members of a Desert Family in ordinary life.
5. Simplicity of all their habits, usages, and institutions.
6. Erroneous impressions as to their lust of plunder and revenge.
7. Exercise of Hospitality towards strangers, and protection even of enemies.
8. Trait of noble generosity in the conduct of two rival Arab Chiefs.

**MESOPOTAMIA.***Lecture I.—Geography, Climate, and Productions.*

1. Correspondence of the Greek, Arabic, and Indian Names of the Country.
2. Boundaries of the Land—Euphrates—Tigris—Taurus, and Korneh.
3. Characteristic differences of the two great Rivers named.
4. Seat of the Garden of Eden, or Paradise of our First Parents, Adam and Eve.
5. Plains of Shinar, Calneh, and Accad—and Mountains of Sinjar.
6. Climate—Minerals—Vegetables—The Lion, and the Wild Ass of the Desert.

*Lecture II.—Ancient Cities and Monuments.*

1. BIRTHA, and its ancient Fortress, commanding the Passage of the Euphrates.
2. Thapsacus, the Central Pass, crossed by Alexander of Macedon.
3. Ur of the Chaldees, the birth-place of Abraham the Patriarch.
4. Haran, the scene of Jacob's Dream and Servitude for love of Rachel.
5. Amida—Nisibeen—Dara—Arbela—Ctesiphon, and Selcucia.
6. Ruins of Nineveh—Journey of the Prophet Jonah—and Description of the City.
7. Babylon—Account of its Grandeur, from sacred and profane authorities.
8. Remains now existing of the Palace and Hanging Gardens of Semiramis.
9. Existing Ruins of the Tower of Babel, and ascent to its lofty summit.

*Lecture III.—Chief Towns, Population, and Manners.*

1. Beer—its terraced slopes, and halts of Caravans.
2. Orfah—its luxuriant Gardens—Mosque of the Patriarch, Abraham the Beloved.
3. Diarbekr, or the Black City, and surrounding country.
4. Mardin, a City on the Mountains—Gezireh on the River Tigris.
5. Moosul—and Bagdad—the great capital of the Arabian Khalifs.
6. Turks—Turcomans—Koordees—Yezeedis, or Worshipers of Satan.
7. General Political Condition of the Remoter Provinces of the Turkish Empire.



## PERSIA.

### *Lecture I.—Geography, Climate, and Productions.*

1. Form and elevation—varied surface, and general character of the country.
2. Mount Zagros, Looristan, and the Pass of Alexander the Great.
3. Alwend and Ararat, the Mountain on which the Ark of Noah rested.
4. Irak—Khorassan—Soosiana—Farsistan, and Mazanderaun.
5. General Climate, and extreme variations of the thermometer in the same day.
6. Illustrations of ancient History continually offered by improved modern knowledge.
7. Copper—Lead—The Turquoise or Firouzi of the East.
8. The Persian or Tuicoman Horse—Caravans of Mules, and their destination.
9. Gardens—Fruits—Melons—Grapes—Distilled Spirits, and Wine of Shiraz.

### *Lecture II.—Antiquities and Principal Cities.*

1. Tauck-e-Bostan, or Arch of the Garden, an Oriental Virginia Water.
2. Ecbatana, the Capital of the old Median Empire—Funeral of Hephestion.
3. Shushan, the Palace—the Scene of the History of Esther and Mordocai.
4. Persepolis, and the destruction of its Temple by Thais and Alexander the Great.
5. Pasargada—The Tomb of Cyrus—Shapoor, and Sassanian Inscriptions.
6. Tabreez—Teheraun—Kermanshah—Hamadan—Herat—Yezd, and Kerman.
7. Bushire—Kauzcroon—Yezdikhaust—Julfa—and the splendid City of Ispahan.

### *Lecture III.—Population, Manners, Government, and Trade.*

1. Persians—Sheeahs—Armenians—Jews of the Lost Tribes, and Fire Worshippers.
2. Dress—Personal appearance—Beards—Caps—attitudes and general carriage.
3. Rural Parties—Smoking—Drinking Bouts, and Festive Pleasures.
4. Language—Literature—Poetry—Music—Amatory Passions.
5. General Character of the Persians contrasted with other Orientals.
6. Political Position of Persia between Great Britain and her Eastern possessions.
7. Expected Division of the Empire, and facilities for invading India.
8. Ancient Wealth of Persia—Its Satrapies, and Trade by Balsora and Ormuz.

## BRITISH INDIA.

### *Lecture I.—Geography and Productions.*

1. Vastness of its Extent and Population—and gigantic scale of its Geography.
2. The Himalaya Mountains—The Ghauts—and the Nilgherries.
3. The Indus—Jumna—Nerbuddah—Kistna—Godavery—Ganges—Burumpooter.
4. The Coasts of Orissa—Coromandel—Guzerat—and Malabar.
5. Provinces—Punjaub—Hindoostan—Bengal—Rajesthana—and the Deccan.
6. Climate—Minerals and Gems, the Ancient Productions of the Country.
7. Wheat—Rice—Sugar—Cotton—Indigo—Tobacco—Coffee—Opium—Fruits.
8. Lion—Tiger—Leopard—Dog—Jackall—Rhinoceros—Boar—and Elephant.
9. Serpents—Storks—Forests—Celebrated Banian Tree of the Nerbuddah.

### *Lecture II.—Ancient and Modern Places.*

1. Antiquities—Salsette—Elephanta—Ellora—Oojein—Taje Muhal—Dacca.
2. Cities—Delhi—Agra—Lucknow—Benares—Dacca—Poonah—Surat—Hyderabad.
3. Principal Foreign Settlements—Goa—Pondicherry—and Scrampore.
4. Chief English Towns or Presidencies—Bombay—Madras—and Calcutta.
5. Varied Population—Proportions and general Character of each Class.

### *Lecture III.—Present General Condition.*

1. Religions—Hindoos—Mohamedans—Christians—Parsces—and Pariahs.
2. Manners—Dress—Food—Languages—Marriages—Nautches—Music.
3. Character—Superstition—Duplicity—Docility—Timidity—Fidelity.
4. Government—Native Rulers—English Stewards—Financial System.
5. Character, Manners, and Habits of the leading English Families in India.



# EVILS OF THE EAST INDIA MONOPOLY.

## *Lecture I.—The India Company.*

1. Events that first led to the formation of an English East India Company.
2. Avowed object of the Legislature in granting the original Charter.
3. Means by which the Territorial acquisitions in India have been obtained.
4. Repeated renewals of their Charter at fixed periods, and on what grounds.
5. Limitation of Dividends by Parliament—Its object and effect.
6. Constitution of the East India Company theoretically imperfect.
7. Radical System—Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, & Election by ballot.
8. Announcements of the Directors, and manner of their election.
9. Total absence of all interest in the general welfare of the Country.
10. Patronage the only end, aim, and reward of all their labours.
11. Refined methods of bribery, without violating the letter of the law.
12. Practical consequences of mismanagement—Enormous increase of Debt.
13. Motive for still increasing rather than diminishing the burthen.
14. Absence of all improvement in the condition of the Indian Estate.
15. Wretchedness of the population from excessive taxation.
16. Superstitions of the Natives encouraged, and made a source of gain.

## *Lecture II.—Commerce with India.*

1. Early Attempt of the East India Company to obtain Settlements in China.
2. Trade in Tea, originally insignificant, but now greatly augmented.
3. Profits on this, the sole present source of gain to the India Company.
4. Consequent jealousy against any portion of it being enjoyed by others.
5. Effect of this Monopoly, to inflict a heavy tax on one of the necessities of life.
6. Profits not so great to the Company as to the Free Trader, from Extravagance.
7. Present Stagnation of Trade in England, arising from over-production.
8. Vast population of China, and active and consuming character of the people.
9. Reduction in the price of Tea would lead to increased consumption here.
10. Manufactured goods of every kind and description would be received in payment.
11. Trade now carried on by the Americans from China to the Eastern Archipelago.
12. Merchants, Manufacturers, Shipowners, and all other classes injured by this.
13. Reasons assigned by the India Company in favour of their China Monopoly.
14. Assumed necessity of existence, and claim of large gains to repair losses.
15. Imputed inferiority of character in English seamen to that of Foreigners.
16. Apprehension for the health of his Majesty's subjects, and for the Revenue.
17. Consequences of the Monopoly to degrade the English flag and character.

## *Lecture III.—Colonization of India.*

1. Contrast between the state of America, New South Wales, and India.
2. Reasons why English settlers have produced such opposite effects.
3. Enumeration of the difficulties under which the English in India labour.
4. The arguments used by the East India Company against Colonization.
5. Proofs of benefit from experiments tried, in Tirhoot, Saugor, and Malabar.
6. Pretences on which they defer any interference with Native Superstitions.
7. Life, Character, and Writings of the Bramin, Ram Mohun Roy.
8. Examples of successful interference in abolishing Human Sacrifices in India.
9. Prevalence of a desire among the Natives to possess British Manufactures.
10. Continually increasing Imitation of English Habits by wealthy Hindoos.
11. Limitation to the amount of Exports by the rude condition of articles of Import.
12. Predictions of Sir John Malcolm, Sir Thomas Munro, and similar Prophets.
13. Condition of England when forming a Roman Colony, an example for India.
14. Proclamation for the seizure of Englishmen found trading in the interior.
15. Miserable pretence of advances towards a more liberal system.
16. Duty of all classes to unite in opposing the renewal of the Charter.

## PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM FOR INDIA.

### *Lecture I.—Future Government of the Country.*

1. Deep Interest of the Public at large in the decision of this Question.
2. Declaration of the Sovereignty of India in the King of Great Britain.
3. Appointment of a Viceroy, with full powers and responsibility.
4. Assistance of a Representative Council, of English and Natives.
5. Declaration of Proprietary Right in the Soil to belong to Individuals only.
6. Sources of future Revenue, in taxes on property, income, or rank.
7. Inconvenience and Injustice of indirect taxes on commodities.
8. Organization of the Indian Army—order of service and promotion.
9. Efficiency of Regiments, and provision for a Staff Corps.
10. Constitution of the Civil Service, to include Revenue and Diplomatic officers.
11. Establishment of a separate Judicial branch of public servants.
12. Defects of the present system of administering Justice.
13. Formation of a perfect Code, suited to all the religions of the world.
14. Introduction of the English Language as the universal public or official tongue.
15. Establishment of Public Schools for the education of all our Indian subjects.
16. Economy and efficiency of Instruction, as a security for loyalty and peace.

### *Lecture II.—Qualifications of Public Functionaries.*

1. The Question of India Patronage as at present exercised, considered.
2. Consequences of transferring it to the Minister or the Crown.
3. Lord Grenville's proposed mode of selecting Candidates for office.
4. Beneficial effect of such a stimulus on England as well as on India.
5. Public Examination of Candidates reported as qualified.
6. Subsequent Education to be pursued by each, from sixteen to twenty.
7. Final Examination at twenty, previous to receiving appointment.
8. Employment of two years in finishing Education, by Travel in Britain.
9. Completion of probation, by a journey of two years on the Continent of Europe.
10. Journey to India, through Turkey, Asia Minor, and Persia, by land.
11. Superior advantages of this mode of preparation over that now in use.
12. Objections as to time and expense of process, answered.
13. Age of arrival and entry on public duties in India, twenty-five.
14. Standard of selection to first appointments,—fitness and merit.
15. Advantages to be given to the husbands of English wives, and why?
16. Subsequent promotion, by gradation in the line of service.
17. No removal from the Service but by verdict of a Jury.
18. Rewards for meritorious conduct, by landed estates in India.

### *Lecture III.—Beneficial Effects of the New System.*

1. Simplification of the Political Government,—consequent intelligibility of its acts.
2. Exercise of Public Opinion on the conduct of public men.
3. Speedy Administration of Justice, in a cheap and an intelligible form.
4. Extended cultivation of immense tracts of land, now lying waste.
5. Improvement of Cotton, Sugar, Silk, and every other article of Indian produce.
6. Discovery of new articles of Commerce, mineral and vegetable.
7. Steam communication on the Rivers, especially in towing.
8. Building of Inns, Dwellings, Bridges, Canals, and other public works.
9. Daily spread of European taste, by the influence of example.
10. Organization of Militias and Magistracies for internal police.
11. Establishment of Scientific Societies, Public Journals, and Schools of Art.
12. Increased wealth of the country, by increase of intelligence.
13. Augmented consumption of every description of English goods.
14. Opening of China, Japan, and the Eastern Archipelago to civilization.
15. Employment for our increasing surplus educated classes of society.
16. Duties of Mother Countries to their Colonial Offspring.

